

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES AND SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW.

VOL. I.—NO. 46.

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1883.

\$2 50 A YEAR.

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND
SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

SPINK & MAVEETY.

T. A. SPINK. J. D. MAVEETY.
AT THE PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum in advance, single copies, 10 cents each.

In no case will proofs be inserted in this paper. Proofs must be sent to the printer.

All letters to be addressed to the Proprietor.

1678.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Servings Morning, 11 a.m.
Evening, 7 p.m.

Rev. Caleb Parker, pastor.

BANKING HOUSE

OF
Macarthur & Knowles,

Prince Albert, N.W.T.

Transact a General Banking Business.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Notes Discounted.

Draws payable at all points in the Dominion.

Letters of Credit issued and promptly attended to.

BANKERS—Merchants' Bank of Canada.

John B. DUNLOP, M.D.,

LIC. OF THE

Royal College of Surgeons,

LIC. AND LEC. OF MIDWINTER OF THE

King's and Queen's College of

Physicians, Ireland.

Residence can be made at the TIMES office

at present.

McLEAN & McLEOD.

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

PRINCE ALBERT N.W.T.

W. A. McLean. S. C. Elliot.

W. R. GUNN, B.A.

Barrister, Notary Public, Conveyancer,

Etc. Etc.

Lands bought and sold. Money invested.

Local agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

agent for W. J. O. Taylor & Co. Local

PONY FOR SALE.

A Native Pony for sale (mare
in foal). Will be sold cheap.
Also a Mexican Saddle.

Apply at The Times Office.

TO LET.

Brick Store

In Centre of the Mission.

Own of the Best Business Hands in Town

Apply to

GEORGE T. BROWN,

Builder.

NOTICE

The following notice having been

given to the Public by the

Commissioner of the North West

Territories, in relation to the

sale of land, it is hereby

notified that the same will

be sold on the 15th of the

month of October, at the

office of the Commissioner,

at Regina, Saskatchewan.

Witness my hand and seal at

Regina, this 10th day of

September, 1883.

REGINALD BEATTY,

Agent N. W. T. Co., Prince Albert.

FOR SALE.

Lumber Wagon, Mower and

Hay Rake, Democrat Wag-

gon, Horse and Single

Harness,

ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

For cash. Terms easy. The above is the

property of C. E. Lowry. To be seen at

J. J. CAMPBELL'S.

FURNITURE I

FURNITURE I

G. & C. E. CARTER,

Have on hand a large stock of selected

goods which we intend selling at reasonable

prices. If you don't want to

buy just now, call and see our stock of

Sideboards,

Bureaus,

Bedsteads,

Couches,

Teets,

Bedroom Sets,

Chairs of nearly all Descrip-

tions,

Cradles & Cribbs for the

Babies,

Rocking Chairs for the

Ladies,

Mattresses Single & Double

to suit Customers.

ALMANAC FOR 1884.

The Gazette Printing Co., Montreal,

has acquired from Mr. Vaneor the

copyright of his Almanac for next year,

and it will be issued by them in October,

printed on good paper, and otherwise got

up in an attractive form. Mr. Vaneor

states that the contents will be of un-
usual interest, several new features being

added. Bookellers and news agents

should send in their orders early, and

applications for advertising space or al-

manacs should be addressed to Mr.

Richard White, Managing Director,

Gazette Printing Co., Montreal.

THE NORTH WEST COUNCIL

Reply to the Speech—Standing Com-
mittee Appointed—Petitions Pre-
sented.

The Council met on Thursday, August

23rd. The minutes were read and the

Order in Council of the Dominion Gov-

ernment defining the powers of the N.

W. Council was brought forward and

taken as read. The Lieutenant Governor

submitted an ordinance respecting minors

and an ordinance respecting partnership.

The reading was fixed for the next meet-

ing of Council.

The following Standing Committee

were appointed:—

Committee on Civil Justice—Messrs.

Richardson, McLeod and White.

Municipal Law—Messrs. Jackson,

Oliver, Macdowell, Hamilton and Col.

Richardson.

Miscellaneous Subjects—Messrs. Ro-

land, Irvine, Reed, Ross and White.

The Council then adjourned until

Tuesday, the 28th.

On resuming, after some prelimi-

naries, the Council went into Committee

of the Whole, Col. Irvine in the chair.

Mr. Jackson read the report of the

committee on the Lieutenant Governor's

speech as follows:

REPLY TO THE SPEECH.

To the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant

Governor of the North West Terri-

tories:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR, The

Members of the Council of the North

West Territories desire to congratulate

your Honor on being able to speak so

hopefully and so truthfully of the pro-

perity of the country. We believe with

you that the rapid growth and develop-

ment of the North West is without a

parallel in the history of the world.

We believe that the short space of a year and a

half a century contains more arable

lands than the whole of continental

Europe, then without any settled popu-

lation comparatively few with its broad

and fertile areas the types of thousands

happy of the children of a home in the

new land, and sanguine of a peaceful and

happy future.

We believe that a very great measure

of the success which has attended the

opening up of the country is due to the

wise railway policy adopted by the

Dominion Government. We wish also

to speak in terms of praise of the manner

and rapidity of construction of the line of

railway now about completed from the

Great Lakes in the east to the Rocky

Mountains in the west, and, notwith-

standing the vast labor involved and the

large number of men employed, all has

been done, we believe, without inter-

ference or inconvenience to the require-

ments of the public, and without breach

of the law or hindrance from the Indian

or white man. This happy state of

affairs must be, and we believe is, a mat-

ter of congratulation to your Honor as

well as to the country at large. We desire

also in this connection to acknowledge

the services which the North West

Mounted Police force have rendered the

country, and feel that no small share of

credit for peace and good order preserved

is due to them. As the Federal authori-

ties have selected Regina as the new

capital of the North West Territories, we

venture to express the hope that the fu-

ture will but the clearer demonstrate

the wisdom of the choice. We believe it

to be the duty—as it is, we think, the

desire of every one interested in the pro-

perity of the country's capital.

We wish to thank your Honor for the

removal laws and regulations over which

was a Council have no direct power.

To this end the Council will ask your

Honor to consider with us the best means

that can be adopted to convince the Do-

minion Government of the necessity that

exists of some definite form being taken

with regard to those matters on which

repeated memorials have been presented

by the people, as well as matters and

complaints which have arisen as the re-

sult of more recent legislation by the

Federal authorities.

We share with your Honor in the re-

gret expressed by you at the approaching

departure of the Governor-General and

his Royal consort. We are aware that

in a large measure the attention of the

outside world has been directed with

favorable results to these Territories

through the exertions of His Excellency,

who has lost no opportunity of making

known the resources of the country with

which he was greatly impressed on the

occasion of his visit to the North West,

and we assure your Honor that we will

heartily join you in an address expressive

of our regret that His Excellency and Her

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1883.

TELEGRAPHIC.

As we expected, the strike is ended—the result being a victory for the monopolists, who by means of their wealth have been able to crush their opponents. Some of the strikers have gone back to their old positions, while a large number of them will be left without employment. In connection with telegraph news, it may be interesting to know that John W. Mackay, the great bonanza king, who counts his fortune by the million, holds a controlling interest and twelve millions worth of stock in the Postal Telegraph Company, which is likely to prove a formidable rival to the Western Union, as a contemporary says Mackay never sleeps over any of his enterprises. When he used to rock the “cradle” on the banks of the Tuolumne, he was in dead earnest about it, and when he wielded the pick in the mines of the Comstock he did it with all his might. The Western Union has a strong opponent to fear in the new company, and the rich harvests the shareholders have been reaping in the past will not likely be duplicated in the future. Mr. Mackay is careful to make his schemes work well for himself, but he is not so particular about his friends and those who trust in him, for he has been known to save himself and let them in on several occasions, but in securing his wealth and influence the Postal Telegraph Company have done well, and as a blow to the Western Union, it could not have done better.

PROTESTED ELECTIONS.

From the decisions of the judges in the protested election cases, it appears that the Mackenzie election law is of the most stringent kind. Mr. Phelps of West Simcoe has been unseated because at one polling place free drinks and dinners had been given to the electors, both Conservatives and Reformers, after they had voted. This may appear in the eyes of many a more than necessarily stringent law. But this is as it should be. One noticeable result of the law is the absence from bribery generally as shown in the cases already tried as compared with similar actions under the previous Act. As yet the only case before the courts in which there seems to have been any direct attempt at bribery is that of Muskoka, where the infamous charges are said to have taken place; the evidence taken so far would not convict Shields, although evidence of corrupt practice is abundant, and if for no other purpose than that of revealing more fully how money was expended, it is to be hoped that Mr. Shields will prosecute his case against the *Globe*. It is to be regretted that Mr. Shields and other material witnesses in the Muskoka case are not forthcoming.

RAT PORTAGE.

It is only with the greatest difficulty that we can gather from our eastern exchanges any correct idea of the condition of affairs at Rat Portage. They, with a few exceptions, seem to look at the question almost entirely from a party standpoint. One very desirable change has evidently come to pass. The constables apparently having concluded that the citizens are a poor game, have taken to arresting each other. An Ontario constable having arrested one of Manitoba's officials for being drunk and disorderly, has in turn been arrested by a Manitoba constable on a charge of making a false arrest. When so little information of an

authentic character can be obtained, the following extract from a letter from the Rev. Dr. Cochrane to the London *Advertiser* will be of interest:

At Rat Portage I met with leading men of both Manitoba and Ontario provinces. The evening before my arrival a meeting of the ratepayers had been held, at which, by a very large majority, it was decided to seek incorporation under Ontario. Both parties admitted freely that full justice had been done them, and that representatives of both Provinces had been allowed ample opportunity to state their case without interruption. While those who favoured the claim of Manitoba maintain that the mere introduction of Rat Portage under Ontario does not dispose finally of the boundary question, they freely admit that it indicates pretty conclusively public sentiment as favourable to Ontario rather than Manitoba. And, indeed, the people of Manitoba are very indifferently regarding the matter. They have already more territory than they can well govern or maintain as they would like, and the addition of the disputed territory only means fresh financial burdens.

Mr. Norquay himself, in his published address two years ago, frankly stated that this boundary question was not a matter regarding which he or the people of Manitoba need concern themselves or come into collision with the authorities of the Dominion or Ontario. Nor does there appear any reason for a change of this opinion. This somewhat sharp and unexpected conflict between the Provinces will not be useless if it hastens a settlement of the boundary question, which cannot but lead to endless trouble if left longer as it now stands.

With all due loyalty to the Crown, there are not a few who feel that after the matter has been submitted to an impartial tribunal of arbitrators there need not be further appeal to a Privy Council, where decisions on such questions, whatever party may be favoured, will not carry so much weight as the opinion of men conversant with the country and individually interested in its prosperity.

It is admitted by all that whatever improvements have been made in Rat Portage, and whatever measures have been inaugurated towards the settling up of Government are due not to the Dominion, but to the Ontario authorities. The court house and lock-up, and all the resident officials are the servants of Ontario. The Ontario Government did not certainly do all it ought, and doubtless this has caused some dissatisfaction, but the Dominion Government has done next to nothing. For the best interests of the whole section, and that Manitoba and Ontario may remain on terms of the sincerest friendship, it is earnestly to be hoped that further complications may be avoided, and a wise settlement arrived at of this disputed territory.

A FEW WORDS OF EXPLANATION.

George W. Peck, of Milwaukee, is carrying his right hand around tied up in a big silk handkerchief. He has been bothered almost to death with anxious inquiries as to the nature of the trouble under the handkerchief, and so he has issued the following, addressed to “The General questioning public.”

This is a toil. Not a carbuncle. Just a boil.

I know you have had boils bigger than mine, but this one is big enough for me. I am no hog. I don't want the biggest boil.

Yes, I have tried flax seed, bread and milk, and slippery elm poultices. Each is better than the other, and all of them are frauds.

No, the “Rat Boy” has not been playing a joke on me. This is no joke.

Yes, I think it is a cussedness working out of me.

Yes, it has broke. That is, it has made an assignment.

No. I don't want another.—E.C.

Lorraine Patrick, D.L.S.

Timber Limits Surveyed and all kinds of surveying done on shortest possible notice.

Word left at Richard Eden & Co's will receive prompt attention.

LOIRRAINE PATRICK, D.L.S.
PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T.

GRAND CHANCE.

THE PRINCE ALBERT
Planing Mills and
Sash & Door Factory
FOR SALE.

THE MACHINERY CONSISTS OF
1 Surface Planer,
1 Matcher,
1 Tenant Machine,
1 Sticker,
2 Saws,
1 Mortice Machine,
1 Turning Lathe,
1 Jig Saw, etc.

ALL RUN BY STEAM POWER.

AND
1 20-horse Power Engine,
AND
1 25-horse Power Boiler.
The Building, 30 x 35 ft.,
AND
Four Lots, 30 x 132 ft.

Will be sold separately or with machinery. The building would be suitable for a first-class boarding house. The machinery is nearly new, it having been in use but a short time. For further particulars apply to

GOODFELLOW BROS.

FOR SALE

OR
TO LET.

That large and
Commodious Store!

At present occupied by Wallers & Baker. Also a large loft in the upper flat, suitable for a store room and two rooms adjoining suitable for offices or bedrooms. The whole or separately. Possession 1st October. Terms reasonable. Apply to

JOHN FLETT.

PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T., Sept. 3, 1883.

PRINCEALBERT BAKERY

We wish to inform the residents of Prince Albert and surrounding country that we have taken the above bakery and are prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of Confectionery, Cakes and Bread.

Second to none in the country.

Give us a call.

Boarding house in connection.

Rates: Table board, \$6; house board, \$7 per week; travellers, 50¢ per meal.

WHITELOCK & M'IVOR.

NOTICE.

During my temporary absence from Prince Albert.

H. J. MONTGOMERY

Will act as my agent. Parties requiring

Brick, Cordwood, Etc.,

Can arrange with him for the same.

E. WALDO.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sept. 4, 1883.

O. E. HUGHES

& CO.,

General

Merchants

AND

Indian

Traders,

PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The French (ass)

WILL BE OPENED

ON THE 15TH INST.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned at Mahaffey & Chisholm's.

Private tuition at pupils' residence in French, Latin, Greek and Mathematics can also be arranged for.

LEON CHEVALIER.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sept. 4, 1883.

UNITED STATES

Life Insurance Co'y.

In the City of New York.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Deposits with Dominion Government.

ASSETS \$6,116,816 00

Office, Bird Block, 438 Main St.

G. H. MAQUIER, Provisional Manager.

This Company issues policies unequalled in this country for liberality and freedom from restrictions.

Policies are incontestable for any cause whatever after three years. Every form of Tontine Policy issued.

JOHN F. BETTS, Agent.

Winnipeg and Western

TRANSPORTATION CO.

THE STEAMER

MARQUIS, Capt. A. R. Russell.

NORTHWEST, "James Sheets.

Will form a WEEKLY LINE between Prince Albert and Edmonton, making connection with the Mackay and North West.

THE STEAMER

LILY, - Capt. J. S. Seyers.

Will run between Prince Albert and Medicine Hat, during the season of Navigation connecting with the C. P. R. for Winnipeg.

Passage and Freight at reasonable rates.

JOHN B. DAVIS, Supt.

H. SWINFORD, Secy.

No. 7 Caldwell's Building, Winnipeg.

GRAND UNION

Livery & Sale Stables,

4 Nabel Street, Prince Albert.

Horses and Buggies always on hand.

Orders for double teams promptly attended to. Charges moderate.

The only first-class Livery in the Town.

A bus will await the arrival of all regular trains to convey passengers to any part of the town.

S. J. DONALDSON, Prop.

PUMPS!

First Proof Pump Manufactory.

We'll sink and Pump set. Genera Jobbing done.

Acorn & Cross,

For McKay and Victoria Streets, PRINCE ALBERT N.W.T.

FARMERS ATTENTION!

A. Harris, Son & Co. have delivered to the undersigned the largest invoice of farming implements ever sent into the Saskatchewan District, consisting of

Brantford Reapers,
Brantford Mowers and Bakes,
Snowball & Speight Waggon,
Stubble and Cross Plows,
A Large Stock of Repairs,
20 Brantford Cord Binders,
Which are now lying at the Forks of the River and will be guaranteed to be in Prince Albert in good time for harvest. A competent person is now in attendance to set up and instruct parties how to operate all machinery.

S. W. VANLUVEN.

Prince Albert, General Merchants.

STEWART & WOOLTON, Wholesale and Retail.

Saskatchewan.

BECOMING FLESHY.

Mr. Mulhittle could not bear to be told of his increasing heaviness.

"I'd like to know what the mischief is the matter with this vest," said Mr. Mulhittle the other morning, as he tugged at the white linen garment in that nervous manner which rarely elicits sympathy, and which is never thoroughly understood by a spectator.

"Which vest?" thoughtlessly asked Mrs. Mulhittle.

"Why this is one, of course. You certainly don't think that I'd work like a slave on one vest and hold another one as a subject of conversation, do you?" and he twisted himself around.

"The vest is too small for you, Mr. Mulhittle."

"I didn't see how it can be too small, for it was made for me."

"Yes, but you haven't worn it since last year, and you must remember that you're getting fat."

"Fat?" exclaimed the nervous gentleman, turning almost contemptuously upon his wife. "Getting fat? Emily, I do think that at times you can be the silliest of anybody I ever saw."

"I did not intend to wound your pride, but the truth is plain. Anybody can see that you are much fatter than you were last year. Of course you can't help it, and are in nowise to blame, even if it is fat man in a pulp it is. Everybody knows that you are getting fat, and people are talking about it, though I don't know that they mean any harm."

"Who's talking about it?" exclaimed the Rev. Mr. Mulhittle, wheeling around and glaring at his wife.

"Oh, I don't know that they have committed such a crime that their names should be demanded in a manner so violent, but I can tell you. At the sociable the other night Captain Rucklesby said to me, 'Why, how fat Mr. Mulhittle is getting.'"

"Rucklesby? Why, he needn't talk. He's so fat he can hardly walk."

"Yes, he knows that, and during the conversation with me he declared that you would soon be as fat as he is."

"He did eh? I always knew that he was a fool, but I did not know that he was given to downright lying. I shall know how to treat him in the future," and the angry minister tore off his vest and threw it behind a trunk. "People in this town can never learn to attend to their own business, but make it a point to go around and talk about somebody getting fat. Fat. I hate that word, and I never use it in my sermons."

"It makes no difference, rejoined Mrs. Mulhittle, winking at her son, who entered the room, "how much you object to flesh, the physical decree has gone forth that you are to become immensely fleshy. I regret this quite as much as you do, and want you to understand that I am willing to assist you in your trials, and that when you walk around town I will accompany you with a chair as you sit down at rest, and I'll promise you that when people point at me, as I walk along the street and say, 'There goes that fat preacher's wife,' I won't be angry."

"Oh, hush, you make me tired," and the annoyed gentleman took a seat at the window, and looked far down the street.

"Pa," asked the boy, "who was the fattest man in the Bible?"

"I don't know."

"But there was a smartest man, an' a wisest man, an' a strongest man, an' why wasn't there a fattest man?"

"Don't know, I tell you."

"The reason they didn't have the fat man was because they didn't want to go in the side show business, wasn't it?"

"Now, look here, sir, I've been tormented enough to-day, and I'll be switched if you shall come along and add insult to injury. I want you to hush."

"Was Peter as fat as you?"

Mr. Mulhittle turned and glared at his son.

"Why do you ask?" Mrs. Mulhittle said, slyly looking at her son.

"Because Peter was fat, I reckon."

"How do you know?" thundered Mr. Mulhittle.

"I know when him and another one of the 'ciples went to the synagogue early at mornin', the other 'ciple outran Peter, so I reckon Peter couldn't keep up with him cause he was fat."

"I'll be confounded if I stand this!" exclaimed the minister, and setting his hat, he left the house, admiringly survey-

ing himself in the hall mirror as he passed out. Mrs. Mulhittle and her son burst into a gurgling merriment. "Oh, yes," said the women, "he laughed at me and made all sorts of fun of my dress, but I knew that I'd got even with him."

The poor women could stand hard work and annoyance; she could stand the troubles incident upon the entertainment of much company, and never murmur, but she could not stand a criticism of her dress, or allow any such misdeed to go unpunished.—*Arkansas Traveller.*

MEDICAL HALL.

T. E. JACKSON.

Chemist & Druggist.

Has on hand a large supply of

Drugs,

Chemicals,

Dye Stuffs,

Spices,

Druggist's Sundries.

Perfumery,

Toilet Articles,

Sponges,

Patent Medicines

Jobs supplied on reasonable terms.

Special discounts on large orders.

Physicians' prescriptions and family recipes carefully prepared.

TERMS CASH.

T. E. JACKSON.

KNOX & BARKER,

Carpenters and Builders,

Job Work Promptly Attended to.

Plans and Estimates Furnished when Desired.

Residence: BELL'S RESTAURANT.

JAMES SINCLAIR,

Merchant Tailor,

Has just received his new stock of

Spring & Summer Goods,

And is prepared to supply his numerous customers with

Suits to please the fancy of all.

Just received a large stock of

UNDERCLOTHING

A fresh supply of stylish

Soft and Hard Felt Hats.

Give me a call.

J. SINCLAIR.

PRINCE ALBERT

Planing Mills and

Sash and Door Factory

COOK, MERRITT AND MCKAY STS.

Sash, Doors, Frames, Blinds, Mouldings and

all Builders' Furnishings made to order on the shortest notice.

GOODFELLOW BROS. - PROP'S.

PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T.

W. J. CARTER,

Builder and Contractor.

All Orders Promptly Attended to.

Plans and estimates furnished when required.

Planing and Matching done to order, next to H. C. Grist Mill.

Residence: Near Presbyterian Church.

Fits, Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness.

PERMANENTLY CURED. COMMENCED BY ONE MONTH'S USE OF DR. ASH & ROBBINS' celebrated Safflower Oil Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will by mail, send paid, a Free Trial Box. As Dr. Leonard is the only Physician that has ever made this disease a specialty, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in any case. All sufferers should give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large Box, \$3.00, or 4 Boxes for \$10.00. Sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express C.O.D.

ASH & ROBBINS,
350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. ASH & ROBBINS' celebrated Safflower Oil Powders. These powders are a preparation known that will cure Consumption, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, AND BRONCHIAE. Indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail, post paid, a Free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large Box, \$3.00, or 4 Boxes for \$10.00. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price or by express C.O.D.

ASH & ROBBINS,
350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOFFAT & CALDWELL, BANKERS
Stock and Real Estate Brokers, 441 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. Deposits accepted. Notes Discounted. Exchange Stocks, Mortgages and Real Estate Bought and Sold. Loans Negotiated. Collections Made. City and Town Lots and Farm Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

WATTS

BAKER,

General Merchants,

Prince Albert, Batoche's

GOVERNMENT HOUSE:

Ottawa, 14th July, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

"On the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and under the provisions of the first section of the act passed by the session of the Parliament of Canada held in the fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and thirty, and entitled 'An Act to amend the Indian Act, 1880.'"

His Excellency, by and with the consent of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations be and the same are hereby made and adopted:

"No band, or irregular band of Indians, and no Indian of any band or irregular band in the North West Territories may, without the consent in writing of the Indian Agent for the locality, sell, barter, exchange, or give to any person or persons whatsoever, any grain or stock, or any other produce grown on any reserve in the North West Territories, or use any part of such reserve, and any such sale, barter, exchange, or gift shall be absolutely null and void, unless the same be made in accordance with the provisions and regulations hereby prescribed; and any such grain or stock or other produce sold, bartered, exchanged, or given to any person or persons shall be liable to be seized and taken possession of by any person acting under the authority, either general or special, of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and to be dealt with as the Superintendent-General, or any other officer or person, authorized by his authority may direct."

J. D. COYE,

Chief, Privy Council.

By forty-four Victoria, chapter seventeen being "An Act to amend the Indian Act, 1880, sections two and three, it is provided that:

"Any person who buys or otherwise acquires from any such Indian, or band, or irregular band of Indians, contrary to any provision or regulation made by the Governor in Council under the Act, is guilty of an offence, and is punishable, upon summary conviction, by fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, in any place of confinement, or by both, or by a fine, or by both, for the first offence."

If any such crime of first offence or other offence, as aforesaid, be unlawfully or otherwise committed by any person, within the intent and meaning of the Act, and of any provisions or regulations made by the Governor in Council under the Act, any person acting under the authority, either general or special, of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and to be dealt with as the Superintendent-General, or any other officer or person, authorized by his authority may direct."

J. D. COYE,

Chief, Privy Council.

By forty-four Victoria, chapter seventeen being "An Act to amend the Indian Act, 1880, sections two and three, it is provided that:

"Any person who buys or otherwise acquires from any such Indian, or band, or irregular band of Indians, contrary to any provision or regulation made by the Governor in Council under the Act, is guilty of an offence, and is punishable, upon summary conviction, by fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, in any place of confinement, or by both, or by a fine, or by both, for the first offence."

If any such crime of first offence or other offence, as aforesaid, be unlawfully or otherwise committed by any person, within the intent and meaning of the Act, and of any provisions or regulations made by the Governor in Council under the Act, any person acting under the authority, either general or special, of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and to be dealt with as the Superintendent-General, or any other officer or person, authorized by his authority may direct."

J. D. COYE,

Chief, Privy Council.

By forty-four Victoria, chapter seventeen being "An Act to amend the Indian Act, 1880, sections two and three, it is provided that:

"Any person who buys or otherwise acquires from any such Indian, or band, or irregular band of Indians, contrary to any provision or regulation made by the Governor in Council under the Act, is guilty of an offence, and is punishable, upon summary conviction, by fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, in any place of confinement, or by both, or by a fine, or by both, for the first offence."

If any such crime of first offence or other offence, as aforesaid, be unlawfully or otherwise committed by any person, within the intent and meaning of the Act, and of any provisions or regulations made by the Governor in Council under the Act, any person acting under the authority, either general or special, of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and to be dealt with as the Superintendent-General, or any other officer or person, authorized by his authority may direct."

J. D. COYE,

Chief, Privy Council.

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND

SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW.

The Leading Weekly Paper in the Province.

\$2.50
PER ANNUM.

"The Times" Contains all Original Matter.

Advertise in "The Times."

And have your Advertisement read by all.

Replete with Local and General News.

Subscribe! Subscribe!

JOB
PRINTING.

Letter Heads,

Bill Heads,

Envelopes,

Circulars,

Dodgers,

Business Cards,

Legal Printing,

Pamphlets,

Etc., Etc., Etc.,
PRINTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

SPINK & MAVEETY,
PROPRIETORS,
RIVER STREET, PRINCE ALBERT

FROLICSOME GIRLS.

How a Dear Fared in a Female College.

Two citizens, not very old, were sitting in a railroad office a few weeks ago, talking about coming entertainments, when one said, "Let's go up to the Female College tonight, and witness the commencement exercises. There is nothing I like better than to see girls who are just budding into womanhood, and to listen to the ideas they advance in their addresses, which are far beyond their years."

The other man pulled on his cigar a few times, while there was a far away look in his eyes, and he finally said, "Not any Female College for George Augustus. Not now. I guess I never told you my experience at a female college. Several years ago I lived in Chicago, and I had a cousin who was attending a female college a short distance from the city, and on Saturday I went up to the college to see her, and put in the day. You wouldn't think it, to see me now, but in those days I was a regular masher. I was not exactly a dude, but I was got up regardless with white linen pants, white flannel coat and vest, a Panama hat, linen overgaiters, a high standing collar, and cuffs that came clear down to the ends of my fingers. My cousin was glad to see me, and she was a daisy, and it would be well for you not to forget it. The other girls were all glad to see me, for it was not often that a live male man was allowed to visit them. It seems that the teachers had all gone to Chicago, on a shopping expedition, and the girls were on a lark. That is, they were in for fun, and I was a godsend to them. I met my cousin in the reception room, and the girls came in two or three at a time, to be introduced, and before I knew it there were fifty of them around me, and I never felt so good in all my life. I felt a good deal like the duke in the opera of "Patience," where all the girls yearn for him, and I wouldn't have sold out for the chance that beautiful Saturday for the wealth of Vanderbilt. Before night I would have sold out for fifty cents, or would have even given myself away."

First a beautiful blonde girl wanted me to allow her to draw a picture of herself on one of my shirt cuffs, and I thought it would be all right to have her picture there, where I could see it constantly, and I gave her a commission to paint it, and then another suggested that they blindfold me and fix me up for company. I thought it would be all right, so they tied a handkerchief around my eyes, and made me promise not to take it off until they gave me permission. Well, for an hour I sat there, and allowed them to do what they pleased with me, until I got so nervous I could hardly sit still. I could feel the touch of a gentle hand on my neck, while there was an occasional snicker among the girls, and after a while they took the bandage off my eyes, and I looked at myself in a mirror. Well, I was mad enough to bite every girl in the room. About a dozen girls stood around with paint brushes and three boards that painters run their thumbs through, and mix paints on, and they had painted designs all over me. First one of them had painted a black moustache on my lip, with terra cotta ends, and a sky blue imperial on my chin, pointed with yellow. They had painted a picture of a golden haired girl on my shirt bosom, my high standing collar had a mule drawing a dog cart, my cuffs were ornamented with two fighting roosters, and my white pants looked like a circus bill representing Daniel in the lion's den. But my white coat was the worst. You have seen the door of a country paint shop, where they try all the colors of paint. Well, the back of my coat looked like the door of a paint shop, only the artist had got too close on to the shape of a plaque, in the centre of which seemed to be a lost dude, looking around for a wagon track to follow off. O, if I could have got out of there in all the purity with which I entered I would have been glad. They wanted to take me out on the grass and play with me, and swing me in a hammock, but I wouldn't go, and just then one of the girls looked out of the window, gave the grand hailing sign of distress and they all rushed out of the room, leaving me alone, and before I could look at myself twice, four of the female teachers came into the room. They had returned from Chicago before they had been expected. Did they look at me? Well, I should remark. I tried to explain, but they would not hear to any explanation, and I had to go away. The cousin I spoke of was only a cousin in my mind, and she had made

other arrangements about relatives and didn't want me no more, and I went out into the wide world, a piece of decorated china such as was never seen before. At a store I bought a linen undershirt, went to the lake and washed part of the paint off my face, turned up my coat collar and after dark rode into Chicago on a lumber car, and got to my boarding place, where there was a party, and I had to show myself and explain it all. I tell you, pard, I would not go to a female college unprotected, and face a crowd of college girls, for a fortune. They are awful when they get on a spree, and no man's life is safe. I never see a school girl now but I think of that afternoon at the female college, and what a fool I was that I did not have gall enough to kiss every one of them."

ADDRESS BY ARTEMUS WARD.

Artemus Ward, after delivering a lecture once in New London, Conn., was asked by the principal of a young ladies high school in the place to pay a visit to her institution the next day. He went "like an amooose," and made the girls a speech. While walking to the academy a street runaway occurred. A terrified horse went tearing over the pavement, with what Artemus called the "forequarters" of a wagon clattering at his heels. This incident Artemus ingeniously utilized in his address. Said he, "The vehicular eloquence which has just taken place, young ladies, has furnished us with a timely topic of discourse. Young ladies' seminaries are ever exposed to runaways. Once, when travelling with my show, I came upon a female institute. There was ladders, and lads too, as to that, at every window. Many perpendicular carrying fainting horizontals to the ground. "Fire!" I shouted. "No one of that," replied a solemn voice from the orchard. "There ain't no fire; these are only young fellows running off with their sweethearts." There is moral entertainment for man and beast in this runaway. No horses, if attached to a wagon, that is, if sincerely attached to it, will run away with it; but the more a young man is attached to a young woman, the more he will run away with her, leaving no trace, in fact none of the harness behind. Young ladies, since I have stood before your beautiful faces I have lost something, and if you or the boy that sweeps out should find a red object looking like a coral breast pin that has been stepped on, you may know it is my poor, bustling heart."

HAD BEEN THERE.

It was on the elevated railroad the other morning. A man was seen to rise suddenly upward, look round on the seat, feel in all his pockets, and grow excited over the loss of something or other. "Lost your wallet?" queried the man next to him. "No." "Had your watch taken?" "No." "Lost a rock of bills, perhaps?" "It is my check book. I believe I left it at home. Dear, how careless I am!" "It might be worse," said the other in a consoling tone. "I don't see how it could," growled the other. "My wife will sit down and figure up the stubs, and when I go home to dinner I'll take a full half hour to make her believe that 'incidental' has anything to do with household expenses."

A SHARP GIRL.

Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, went to Washington hurriedly, without his trunk, and finding he had got to remain there some weeks, telegraphed home for a trunk of clothes. His wife was away and his little daughter opened the dispatch and packed the trunk, and had it shipped to papa. When he opened the trunk he found seven white shirts, six winter coats, a tooth brush, a hairbrush, two revolvers, a bottle of whiskey and a pack of cards. In writing home afterwards it is said he censured his child for sending so many shirts.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all horses branded **DE** on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office and all parties are warned against having any horse thus branded in their possession who are authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior.

E. DEVILLE
Chief Inspector of Government Survey

Farmers' Restaurant.

Meals at all Hours.

Good Beer and Cigars always on hand.

Good Boarding Stable in connection.

R. J. O'LEARY,
PROPRIETOR.

JUST RECEIVED

First Boat from Winnipeg:

Plaster Paris,
Building Paper,
Plasterers' Trowels,
Masons' Trowels,
Guns,
Canister Powder,
Mining Machines,

AND A FULL LINE OF

Hardware.

Prices the lowest in town.

Ten per cent. off for Cash

AT
T. J. ACNEW'S

Wholesale and Retail.

Real Estate

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

CENTRALLY SITUATED IN
PRINCE ALBERT
And suitable for business purposes or private residences.
For further particulars apply by letter or otherwise to the undersigned.

C. MAIR,
P. O. DRAWER E,
Prince Albert, N.W.T.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

(At T. N. Campbell's New Store

A LARGE STOCK OF

Watches,

Clocks and

Jewellery

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Repairing Promptly Attended to



Watches,
Clocks,
Jewellery,
AND
Stationery.

Joseph Rogers & Sons Cutlery, Best
Quadruple Electro-plated Ware, All reliable
goods. Everything warranted as represented.
Special attention to repairing. Work
done on shortest notice and warranted satisfaction.

R. B. WAY,
Post Office, Prince Albert, N.W.T.

THE CABLE HOUSE.

THE BEST

BEER AND CIGARS

Of the Finest Brands always on hand.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN WYMERSKIRCH, - PROP.

ESTABLISHED - 1860.



HEINTZMAN

AND

COMPANY,

Piano Manufacturers,

117 KING - ST. WEST,

NEXT ROSSIN HOUSE.

TORONTO, - - ONT.

Pianos to Suit the Climate of
the North West.

ALL MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL
AND FINISHED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

1ST PRIZE WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

NEW PATENT BRIDGES.

None but First-class Workmen Employed in their Manu-
facture

APPLY AT

"The Times" Office,

JOHN WYMERSKIRCH, - PROP. PRINCE ALBERT - - - N. W. T.

BREWERY.

We notice in the last number of the *Regina Leader* that Mr. Macdowell has presented an application to the N. W. Council from Thomas Mackay and Col. Sprout for a license to brew beer, ales and porter in this district. A petition recommending the application is now being circulated and generally signed by the leading business men and other residents of Prince Albert. As we believe that the introduction of a wholesome and comparatively harmless beverage (which goes forale and porter undoubtedly is, when used in moderation), will have the effect of stopping to a large extent the smuggling in and drinking of spirits and villainous and deleterious essences now so prevalent in the North West, we have no hesitation in recommending and endorsing the petition. The present prohibitory and yet permissible system which is in force (or supposed to be in force) as regards the introduction of liquors into the North West is acknowledged to be a farce, and the sooner it is abolished the better. Its object was the protection of the Indians; but the same laws which prevail in the lower provinces forbidding the sale of liquors to them could be enforced in this country. And now that the country is being rapidly settled, it is time the restriction should be modified or removed under certain regulations and guards against abuse and excess. The establishment of a brewery would also afford our farmers an additional market for their barley, and would stimulate the more extensive cultivation of that grain.

DEATH OF MR. ANDERSON

We regret to inform our readers of the sudden though not unexpected death of Mr. W. M. Anderson, of St. Andrew's, Man. The deceased was in the employ of the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Company, as clerk of the steamer *Northcote*. A few weeks ago he was taken ill, and had to leave the boat and remain on shore. As he did not appear to get any better, it was decided to remove him to his home. Last Saturday he left here for Troy, one of the employees of the company, Mr. J. McIntyre, accompanying him, and when within a few miles of the South Branch they camped for the night. After McIntyre had ascended to him, deceased said he would go to sleep so that they could make an early start in the morning. About 1 a.m. Sunday morning McIntyre, who was seated in the wagon, becoming somewhat alarmed at the deceased's laughly quietness, went to see if he was all right, and found that he was dead, the poor fellow having passed quietly and silently away during his sleep. On daylight appearing he turned back, arriving here about eight o'clock in the evening. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, the remains being interred in St. Mary's churchyard. The deceased was 27 years of age, and respected by all who came in contact with him. Two much cannot be said of the kindness of the officers of the company and his fellow employees shown to him during his stay here.

INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Fred Baker, of the firm of Walters & Baker, of this town, who is on a visit to friends in the East, and who on business, has fallen into the hands of the irrepressible interviewer in Winnipeg, who thus gets through with him:—Mr. Fred Baker who arrived in this city from Prince Albert the other day was spoken to by a *Times* reporter this morning in reference to the past, the present and the future prospects of Prince Albert. Mr. Baker is a leading merchant of Prince Albert, and has been there for the past couple of years. He speaks very favorably of that district. The crops are looking immense, and business in general is good. It was not necessary, he said, to expatiate upon the richness of the soil about Prince Albert as it was already well known.

J. O. Davis & Co. have just received a fresh supply of groceries.

A large number of carts, loaded with hay belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, left for Troy last Monday.

Last week Mr. W. Barker had rather a close call from the other world. He, with some others, were working on a scaffold, when suddenly it collapsed, throwing him to the ground. Mr. Barker falling on his back, was very much shaken, and a piece of wood in the other, fell between the scaffold and the side of the building, striking him on the window sill, giving him somewhat of a shake. The other men were unhurt.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Latest News by Telegraph.

Mons. Emil Fernet, professor of modern languages in the Toronto University, has resigned.

The s.s. Campana, from Collingwood, arrived at Port Arthur on Aug. 31st, with 215 passengers.

The steamer United Empire, from Duluth, arrived at Port Arthur Aug. 31st, with 100 passengers.

Alice Cross, aged nineteen, was brutally beaten and kicked by four men on Aug. 31, at Toronto.

James Malcolm, aged sixty, at one time a wholesale grocer, was found dead on Sept. 1, at Toronto.

Rev. Dr. Carberry, Prior of the Dominion Convent at Rome, has been appointed Bishop of Hamilton.

At St. John, N. B., a young daughter of John Price was burned to death by her clothes taking fire, on Sept. 1.

The Earl and Countess of Cameron arrived at Quebec on Sept. 2. They are guests of the Governor-General and the Princess Louise.

The Governor-General and the Princess presented the prizes to the successful marksmen in the Dominion Rifle Association, at Ottawa, on Sept. 7th.

Several thousand volumes of books, shipped to the States by three publishers of Montreal, were seized at Rouen's Point on Sept. 1, by the U. S. Customs.

On Sept. 1, at Halifax, Simon McInnes was burned to death while asleep in bed. He neglected to extinguish a kerosene lamp when retiring, and during the night he must have overturned it.

Rev. Dr. King, of Toronto, returned from Manitoba on Aug. 31st. He will intimate his decision to the Toronto Presbytery on Sept. 4, as to whether he will accept the principality of Manitoba College.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

Two French Canadian raftsmen, names unknown, were drowned while coming down the Cascade Rapids, Desert River, through the carelessness of an Indian in upsetting the canoe. The Indian and four others were saved.

J. L. JOHNSON & CO.

HAVE A FULL STOCK

**Powder,
Shot,
Guns,
Harvest Tools,
Building Hardware,
Plaster and
Plastering Hair.**

**HORSE SHOE STORE,
CAMPBELL'S BLOCK.**

**Selling Off!
Selling Off!**

Now is Your Time to Get Good Bargains

Call and See, as We Must Close Out

The Stock this Month for Cash.

Farmers' Produce only taken in exchange for Goods.

**THOMAS O. DAVIS.
T. N. CAMPBELL,
Bookseller and Stationer**

**School and Miscellaneous Books,
Stationery, Fancy Goods,
Musical Instruments,
Toys, Etc., Etc**

Orders for Books from Great Britain, Toronto, Montreal and United States promptly attended to.

Prince Albert - - N.W.T

**HUDSON'S BAY CO'S
FARMING LANDS!**

**FOR SALE IN
Manitoba & North-west**

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale 500,000 acres, already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

**ALSO
TOWN LOTS**

**FOR SALE
In Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie and
Gooschen, N. W. T.**

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment. Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the office of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES, Land Commissioner.



Canada Pacific R'y Co.

**Western Division.
TRAIN SERVICE.**

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after June 10th, 1883, trains will move as follows:—

Going West

7:30 a.m. lve. Winnipeg arr. 6:30 p.m.
1:30 p.m. lve. Portage la Prairie arr. 1:00 p.m.
3:00 p.m. lve. Brandon arr. 3:00 a.m. lve. Winnipeg

3:00 p.m. lve. Brandon arr. 3:00 a.m. lve. Winnipeg
4:30 p.m. lve. Moose Jaw arr. 4:30 p.m.
5:00 p.m. lve. Swift Current arr. 5:00 p.m.
5:30 p.m. lve. Maple Creek arr. 5:30 p.m.
10:30 a.m. lve. Medicine Hat lve. 2:30 p.m.

Going East

7:00 a.m. lve. Winnipeg arr. 6:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m. lve. Rat Portage arr. 1:30 p.m.
3:00 p.m. lve. Portage la Prairie arr. 3:00 p.m.
5:30 a.m. lve. Ft. Arthur lve. 7:30 p.m.

Going South

Leave. Winnipeg. Arrive. Atlix.
17:30 a.m. 7:30 p.m. 2:30 a.m. 17:00 p.m.
Arrive. St. Vincent. 10:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m. 10:30 p.m. 3:45 a.m. 4:40 p.m.

Going North

8:15 a.m. lve. Winnipeg arr. 7:10 p.m.
11:15 a.m. lve. Morris arr. 4:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m. lve. Greta arr. 3:30 a.m.
3:30 p.m. lve. Manitoba City arr. 3:30 a.m.

8:35 a.m. lve. Winnipeg arr. 4:10 p.m.
9:35 a.m. lve. Stony Mountain arr. 2:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m. lve. Nonewall arr. 2:30 p.m.

Daily except Saturday.
Daily except Sunday.
Daily except Sunday.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains run on Winnipeg time.

J. M. Egan, W. C. Van Horne,
Gen. Superintendent. Gen. Manager
W. M. HARRIS, Asst. Traffic Manager.

CREDIT VALLEY R'Y.

EAST

Secure your tickets read via the

CANADA SOUTHERN AND CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAYS.

THE SHORT LINE

ALL ONTARIO POINTS.

All ticket agents sell tickets via this new and popular line.

**JAMES ROSS, J. W. LEONARD,
Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass. Agt.**

THE ROYAL ROUTE.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and Chicago & Northwestern Railways.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway Travel. Palace Dining Cars, luxurious Smoking Room, Sleepers, and elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of Cars for any Passenger enroute to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago; also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with through Sleepers to Kansas City.

If you wish the best travelling Accommodations, buy tickets over the

ROYAL ROUTE.

J. H. HIGHLAND, Gen'l Traffic Manager.
T. W. TEARDALE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
St. Paul, Minn.

St. P., M. & M. Railway.

Time Table.

SOUTHWESTWARD.

Express leaves St. Vincent at 11:45 a.m. arriving at St. Paul at 8:15 a.m. following day, making close connections with lines running in all directions.

NORTHWESTWARD.

Express leaves St. Paul at 8:00 a.m. arriving at St. Vincent at 4:45 a.m. following day, making close connections with the Canadian Pacific.

Train leaves St. Paul for Brockton at 8:00 a.m. and 8:30 a.m. Train arrives at St. Paul from Brockton at 6:30 and 7:00 p.m. Train runs between St. Paul and Minn. appts almost every hour. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of The Times.

SIR, As the *quid nuncius* of the Settlement complain of the absence of matter of local interest in your columns just now, and until there is something of interest here to chronicle, it will be impossible to satisfy their craving, would it not be a good idea to take advantage of the present opportunity to ventilate, and seek a remedy for, some of the more crying grievances and wants which abound in our midst. There is probably no more healthy nor legitimate use to which a local paper can be put, and from what has fallen from your own lips, you seem quite aware that this discussion of matter affecting the general interest of the community, goes far to constitute its *raison d'être*. The adoption of this course, supposing that it should fail immediately of the desired effect, would at any rate result in one most desirable consequence, inasmuch as the public mind, having thus been induced to exercise itself about matters peculiarly affecting the welfare of our Settlement, those of us who may hereinafter be called upon to take part in another election of a member for the North West Council or Legislative Assembly as the case may be, will have a considerably more definite idea, than appears to have been the case hitherto, as to our object in electing a member at all. Of course we cannot all be equally alive to the importance of one and the same matter requiring attention, but let each point out what appears to himself to be specially in need of redress, and doubtless the aggregate will represent a sufficiently respectable bundle. Avoiding the example of the sign post which points the road, it does not travel, and as a logical sequence to the suggestion now offered, I am allowed to draw the attention of farmers and other settlers to a matter, which while it may more immediately concern the former, yet bears directly and injuriously upon the interests of the latter also, viz.—the lamentable destruction done annually to crops by brachy cattle, and the steps necessary to put a stop to it. Has it ever occurred to anyone to make an approximate estimate, for only an approximation is possible, of the amount of loss to our community, during the last five years, from this source? Take the possible data of such a calculation, approach it with all due moderation, calculate the loss in flour or wheat destroyed, and the market value of other crops, and consider the largely increasing amount at compound interest, and I venture to say the total expressed in dollars would at once astonish and shock the most callous of us all. If it would not serve to build us a branch line of railroad to the C.P.R. it would more than induce a company to take that work in hand. The peculiarly wretched features of this particular loss are two: one that most of it might have readily been prevented by reasonable care with regard to fencing by the farmers themselves—the other that the loss is strictly pure and simple, neither directly nor indirectly benefiting any one in any degree. Touching such kinds of damage, it may be truly asserted that what is one man's loss is another's gain. Many kinds of extravagance may be defended by the political economist as not being eventually hurtful to a community, but grain destroyed by (not used as feed for) cattle, is an absolute loss to the owner of the destructive animal, that animal, even should it have not destroyed more than it has eaten, might just as well for its owner's benefit have filled itself with grass going to waste outside the fence. As this intolerable and wanton waste, which by the way no settlement can afford, continues and seems to continue, unless stringent measures be taken to prevent it. It is well worth while to inquire of what moment we are possessed for this purpose, and if of any, why they so generally fail to effect the desired end, so far from wasting our sympathy on farmers, who from laziness or carelessness neglect to protect their crops by the erection of reasonably substantial fences, we may fairly doubt, in consideration of the fact that loss so caused indirectly affects others as well as themselves, whether it would not be well for the law to attach some penalty to such neglect. The question worthy of consideration is, as to how farmers, who can not afford the first outlay for barbed wire fencing, however much cheaper that may prove in the long run—but make all reasonable use of such means as are at their command, are to be protected from the ravages of cattle so brachy that no ordinary fence can keep them out. Had we any immediate prospect of county incorporation, as far as we are personally con-

cerned we might regard this difficulty as solved, but in view of the fact that nothing more than thorough incorporation has been agitated for, and that in any case there must for long enough be continuance of farmers in the Territories without the advantage of being in a position to frame their own laws, whose interests ought to be looked after by their more fortunate brethren, who can make their voices heard in the government of the Territories, it is very necessary for us to pursue the subject. The required remedy under existing circumstances must apparently be found in one of two ways. Farmers must either unite to secure the application of a hard law, or else they must be furnished with sure and speedy means of redress, by having first put into workable form, and then strictly enforced, some such laws as already exist. With regard to the former alternative, its practicality here is doubtful, but were that settled, general indications point to the belief that its adoption would be by no means generally accepted. In the latter alternative therefor seems to be the solution of the problem. That this is the view taken by our legislators, may be gathered from the fact that in spite of the jealous care exercised, and we may add most justly exercised, in confining civil jurisdiction as much as possible to magistrates of special legal training and of great experience, a limited amount of power is given with regard to the matter under discussion, to Justices of the Peace, by Ordinance No. 10, of year 1878. Unfortunately, however, for the interests of farmers this extreme care, exercised, as I venture to think, in a wrong direction, has succeeded in defeating the very object for which this law was framed. This it has done by laying down a hard and fast, foot and inch definition of a lawful fence, and the wresting from the hands of the magistrate all power to afford redress for any damage done to crops, unless surrounded by this pattern fence. This model definition of a lawful fence most effectually bodes in the magistrate's power, and by doing so, leaves the crops virtually exposed, as it is difficult to imagine a case in which a man in the possession of that troublesome commodity a conscience, can declare up on oath that his fence the whole way round his field does not in any particular fail to come up to the required standard. Again the wording of this Act requires a field to be surrounded by "a lawful fence (as per pattern) so that should a man succeed in erecting with sufficient mathematical precision a mile of standard fence, and fail in respect to one panel thereof, he is legally without redress, unless at common law. That the whole fence, not only the part breached, must be lawful under this Act, may be inferred from the fact that when such is not the case, we find a special mention to that effect, as in sec. 3, of ord. 6, of 1881. Now this vexatious restriction, which renders this Act practically inoperative, would be less aggravatingly absurd had it been exercised in any other direction. It is easy to see where owing to an amount of conflicting evidence an inexperienced or, if I may venture to hint at the existence of such a phenomenon, a naturally woolly-brained J. P. might get mixed up as to the ownership of peasant cattle, but surely even if he should not be himself, as he often is, a practical farmer, he can satisfy himself as to whether a fence is reasonably good enough to keep out cattle. Again, it might be highly judicious to limit his jurisdiction to cases where damage claimed does not exceed a certain sum, but to give him unlimited discretion in this respect, and to refuse it in the one referred to, seems, to say the least of it, absurd. Perhaps though our legislators, having, as explained, effectually tied his hands on the threshold, felt no anxiety about his further movements. May be this ordinance was conceived in a spirit of legal gray—it says of (if such a thing may be) a legislative practical joke. Regard to the space at your disposal compels me to pass on and glance hurriedly at the only other Ordinance bearing upon the matter in hand, viz., No. 6 of 1881. For this we are indebted to the pressure in the Council which framed it, of the first electoral member returned to it within the Territories. This Ordinance while sufficiently supplementing the one already touched upon, as far as concerns the kind of animals to be guarded against, unfortunately requires at every step the intervention of a pound or of a pound score. In one minor particular only vide sec. 1, 2, 3, 3, has the initiative to secure its operation to be taken by the farmer. How comes it then, that while so necessary, it should contain a dead letter? The answer to this is to be found in sec. 2. Granting, however,

1879.

BUFFALO HALL

THE LEADING

Dry Goods, Clothing and Grocery House

OF PRINCE ALBERT.

For Thirty Days Only!

DRY GOODS

AND CLOTHING

At Cost for Cash.

BETTS & GWYNNE.

CITY AUCTION MART.

MARLEY & ORR,

Real Estate and General Agents—Sole Agents in this district for the

The Celebrated New York Singer Sewing Machines!

that it were really at work, much of what has been said about the definition of a lawful fence will again apply, for, although it may be only necessary to prove the legality of the portion of the fence actually breached, unless the fence had been measured immediately before the breach was made, it would be difficult to swear to. Again why can the owners of any horse, mule or neat cattle be proceeded against either with or without having first impounded their animals, and the owners of jack, sheep, goats, swine or geese, be assessable only in the event of that having been successfully accomplished. Have our legislators promised themselves the exquisite enjoyment of witnessing the undignified exertions of respectable citizens impelling their wind and chances of salvation, in the frantic and vain endeavor to capture or drive to the pound an Irish greyhound alias, a lean swine, or take into custody a combative gander? These men, rather than afford such a spectacle, will quietly suffer loss, the extent of which they know. The only possible answer to what has been urged seems to me to be contained in the advice to sue at common law, but no process involving so much delay, expense, "glorious" uncertainty, and the collection of possibly widely scattered witnesses can meet the case. Were this not true, then these local Ordinances need not exist at all. By all means limit the amount of damage to be sued for before a local magistrate, but give him all reasonable discretion in other ways. I feel confident that could loss to the amount of \$50 be easily and speedily recovered, that very facility would render relief to a greater extent unnecessary, as an owner made so directly responsible would at once begin to exercise due caution with regard to his animals. However immoral the continuance of this waste may be, it would be cheering to learn that our settlers are any ground for thinking themselves justified in affording it. Unless this be the case let the matter be attended to by whom it may concern.

J. J. CAMPBELL.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and whiteness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low tests, cheap weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in pure form. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 100 Wall St. N. Y.

1883

Saskatchewan.

J. O. DAVIS & CO., GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Prince Albert,

Canada Life Assurance

COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1867.

HEAD OFFICE:

HAMILTON, ONT.

Capital & Funds, nearly \$6,000,000

Annual Income, over \$1,000,000.

A general agent of the Company will visit this town a few weeks hence, and will assist me in offering the great advantages to be derived from insuring in this old and reliable Company.

A. SPROAT,

AGENT.

Prince Albert District, N.W.T.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF A large stock of

Mowers and Rakes

From the celebrated Watson Manufacturing Co., of Arr. Ont., and

Buford Breakers

Have arrived at the Implement Department of Jackson & Jackson, and to arrive shortly

The Lion Reaper,

Honey Fanning Mills,

Watson Harrows and

Buford Cross Ploughs

All these goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Parties wishing to secure first-class implements on reasonable terms will do well to call early and leave their orders.

JACKSON & JACKSON

TO THE LADIES.

NEW

Spring & Summer Goods

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

Millinery,

Ladies' and

Childrens' Furnishings

Every effort made to give satisfaction.

MISS MACK & CO,

CAMPBELL'S BLOCK.

RIVER STREET.

PRINCE ALBERT

N.W.T.